Much, many, little, few

Much, little





употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными:

much time much luck

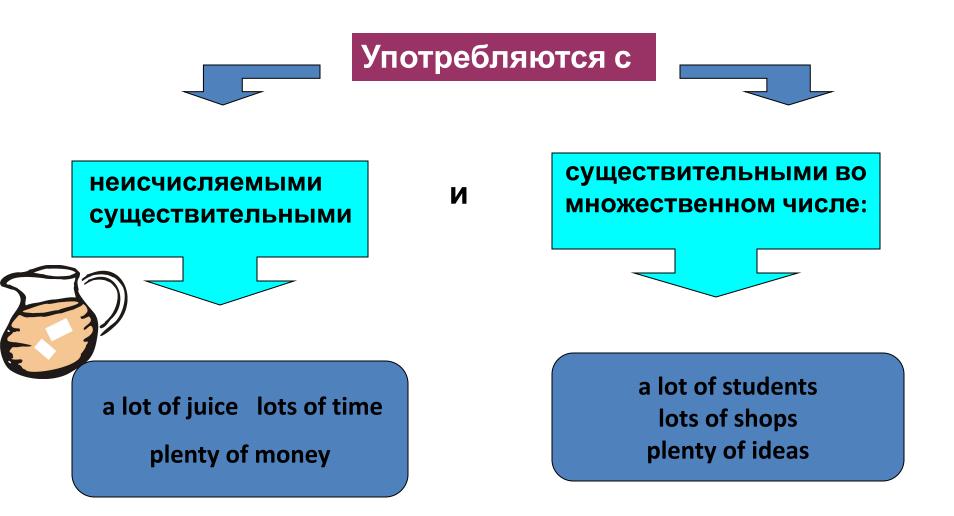
little energy little money

употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными:

many friends many people

few cars few countries

A lot (of), lots (of), plenty (of)



Plenty часто используется в значении

'более чем достаточно'

much many

употребляются, в основном, в

отрицательных предложениях и в вопросах:

- We didn't waste much time.
- Have you written many poems?

В утвердительных предложениях лучше употреблять

a lot (of) вместо much:

- We wasted a lot of food. (а не `we wasted much food')
- There has been a lot of rain recently. (а не `much rain')

Однако too much и so much

употребляются в **утвердительных предложениях**:

- She won't drink this coffee. There's too much sugar in it.
- There was so much sugar in the coffee that she couldn't drink it.

Little / a little few / a few

Little и few (без артикля a) придают характеру действия негативный оттенок:

- Ask Tom to take a car. We've got little time. (= немного, недостаточно времени)
- He's not friendly. He has few friends. (= немного, недостаточно друзей)
- A little и a few показывают более позитивное отношение к небольшому количеству или числу:
- Let's go and see the town. We've got a little time before the train leaves. (= немного времени, но достаточно чтобы посмотреть город)
- I enjoy my life here. I have a few friends and we meet quite often. (a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time)
- `When did he phone you last?' `A few days ago.' (= some days ago)

very little / very few only a little / only a few

Запомните усилительные формы



- We've got very little butter.
- He has very few clothes.



имеют отрицательное значение:

- Say that you'll call him later. We've only got a little time.
- The beach was empty. There were only a few swimmers.